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1. Following the Iron Guard rebellion of January 1941 in Rumania, which was initiated and directed by the "Executive Committee of the Legion", against the very government in which the Legionnaires participated, the Iron Guard movement split into two main groups. One group included most of Horia Sima's staff and Legionary leaders, as well as the shock elements of the movement who had taken an active part in the rebellion, and who fled to Austria and Germany. Father Vasile Boldeanu, former Secretary General of the Legion at the time of the rebellion, claims that the total number of refugees to Austria and Germany after the rebellion did not exceed 1,000. At the time when Horia Sima launched the Iron Guard attack, the Legionnaires controlled 60 percent of the ministries of General Antonescu's cabinet, including the Ministry of Interior and the Siguranta. The other group included Legionnaires most of whom had not participated in the rebellion, who disavowed the act, who were not afraid to remain in Rumania, but who were punished for the rebellion. Because of their membership in the Legion they filled the prisons and later named "punishment battalions" on the Russian front.
2. Throughout the war, the Legionnaire refugees were interned in German concentration camps and used by Hitler in blackmailing Antonescu. Most of the Legionnaire leaders were interned in the Buchenwald camp. Antonescu's repeated requests for their repatriation to Rumania were refused by Hitler. Hitler assured Antonescu, at the time when each such request was made, that they had all been interned and that their activities had thus been completely paralyzed.
3. The hardships of camp life, as well as the convictions of some of the Legionnaire leaders that Germany could no longer win the war, gave rise to the first divergencies of opinions among these refugee leaders as far back as 1942. By the end of 1944, when Germany's loss of the war had become a reality, those divergencies had developed into a definite break. The initiators of that separatist action had been Constantin Papanace, Corneliu Georgescu and Lilla Lefter. Georgescu died in 1945 in Germany.
4. After Rumania's withdrawal from the war on 23 August 1944, Sima's staff and the German authorities tried in vain to persuade the Papanace group to rejoin the Sima group. The Papanace group refused to join the Sima group and participate in the German sponsored "National Government" of Horia Sima.

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5. The reasons for disagreement and final split of the refugee Legionnaire movement into two groups were, according to C. Dragomir who is a fanatic "Mexican", as follows:
 - a. Papanace considered that the principles of doctrine based on violence and terrorism which Sima had displayed during the last years, were no longer necessary and should be abandoned.
 - b. The "Mexicans" considered it necessary that the command of the refugee Legion be changed. In fact, they requested the ousting of Horia Sima from that command.
 - c. The "Mexicans" requested a rapprochement with the Western Powers and implicitly the "democratisation" of the Legionary movement.
6. The talks had with C. Dragomir in 1949, revealed the following:
 - a. The "Mexican" group is profoundly hostile to the Sima group.
 - b. The "Mexican" group does not seek a rapprochement with the Rumanian democratic political parties in exile, such as the National Peasant, National Liberal and Independent Social Parties. The group wishes to remain as a distinctly separate political organization and is in search of a formula which may give it, at least temporarily, a democratic cover.
 - c. The group is anti-monarchic and develops the same unfavorable current against King Mihai as the Sima group.
 - d. The group refuses to cooperate in any way with the present Rumanian National Committee.
 - e. The "Mexican" movement, whose leading members live in Italy, have infiltrated deeply into Roman Catholic circles in Rome, from which they derive their means of existence. They have had an amount of success which should not be underestimated.
 - f. The "Mexican" movement has no contact with Rumania, where it has no following whatsoever. This explains the fact that most of the members of that movement left Germany and Austria after Germany's surrender. They also feared the eventual reprisals of the occupying powers and the activities of the Sima group, which had a much larger membership and was better organized. The "Mexicans" did not seek to establish contact with Rumania with the assistance of the Western Powers, as was done by the Sima group.
 - g. In the summer of 1949 the "Mexican" group had from 60 to 80 members, whereas the membership of the Sima group was estimated at between 700 and 800.
7. The geographic distribution of the "Mexicans" seems to be as follows:
 - a. None in Germany and Austria, which fact was confirmed by Father Barlea, Vatican representative in Germany in January 1950.
 - b. In France, a small group of very active men.
 - c. In Spain, there is a small nucleus which was very active until the spring of 1949 when Sima succeeded in consolidating his position there by sending to Barcelona some elements of the first order: Avente Crisul, (or CRISUL) alias Larin, who presently directs the "Romania Libera" broadcasting programs in Barcelona and Vasile Iasinschi, former Minister of Press and Propaganda in Rumania in 1940.
 - d. In Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Guatemala are located most of the members of the "Mexican" group.
 - e. The staff of the "Mexicans" resides in Italy.

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8. In 1946 the "Mexicans" started publishing Dacia in Argentina, but because of lack of funds the paper was not published regularly. The group publishes at present the Para in Rome and uses the columns of the Romania which is published at Buenos Aires. Following are the leading personalities of the "Mexican" group:

Constantin Papanace
Mille Iafter
Stavri Cutumia
Ilie Rosu
Alexander Gregorian, all residing in Rome, Italy

Horatiu Comaniciu
Stefan Ghendi
Father Zapartan
Father Capros
Ion Ilin
Ion Dragomir (known as Lt. Dragomir), all residing in Paris, France.

Ion Cotrus
Ion Olt (alias, real name unknown), residing in Madrid, Spain.

Ilie Garneata
Vigorel Trifa
Radu Ghenea
Helu Manzatti
Father Dan
Father Dumitrescu-Borsa
Panteleciu, a lawyer
Alexandru Svotocovi
Dumitru Seferian
Engineer Virgil Ionescu
Ion Arctianu
Dr. Potrescu
Stan Ionescu, a lawyer
Marina Liviu Cosma
Mihail Codreanu
Dr. Sebastian Potrescu
Professor Safta
Petre Lipovanu
Vasile Iovin, all residing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Horodniceanu, residing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

9. Lately, just as the Sima group, the "Mexicans" made efforts to come out in the open and seek political recognition both from the leaders of the Rumanian emigration and from the Western Powers.
10. In regards to the Christian Democratic Party the following should be pointed out:
- a. During the summer of 1947, General Nicolas Radescu had in mind to form a Christian Democratic Party and revealed his plans, though somewhat vaguely, to close friends.
- b. During the autumn of 1947, La Roumanie Independente, which was published by Costel Constantinescu, startled the Rumanian refugees in France by revealing the formation of such a party and disclosing its program. As it was generally known that Radescu had had several meetings with Costel Constantinescu in May and October 1947, Radescu was immediately linked, by Rumanian refugee circles, with the formation of the new political party. Being faced with that situation, Radescu hurriedly denied the paternity of the new political formula, although he continued to finance the publication of La Roumanie Independente for the next several months. Costel Constantinescu, however, disclosed to some Rumanian refugees in Paris in January 1948, that he had not launched the new political formula of his own initiative.

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- c. During the spring of 1949 conversations were started in Rome, and during the summer of the same year a "process-verbal" for the formation of the Christian Democratic Party was signed in Rome by: Horatiu Comaniciu, 1/ Ilie Garneata, Mille Lefter, Constantin Papanace, Professor Ierescu, and Mircea Eliade (both closely connected with General Radescu's activities, Emil Vasiliu-Cluj, General Dumitru Petrescu and others.
- d. "The Democratic Union of Free Romanians" (Uniunea Democrată a Românilor Liberi) which was formed by Radescu in December 1948, had not been successful. Following conversations in Paris, in October 1949, between Radescu, Emil Vasiliu-Cluj, General Dumitru Petrescu and especially Horatiu Comaniciu, who was very persevering in his desire to form a Christian Democratic Party, Comaniciu withdrew from the National Peasant Party and by implication from the Executive Committee of that Party, to which he had been admitted in January 1949. Comaniciu claimed to have very close connections with the leaders of the "Mexican" group, such as Papanace, Lefter, Harodniceanu and Garneata, who had allegedly assured him of their support for the creation of the new political party, and to have assembled approximately sixty requests for membership in the Christian Democratic Party.

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